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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 15, 1873. NO. 29

OUR VICTORY.

This being what is called an "off year" in politics, it was not, of course, to be expected that the vote polled yesterday would be large. Nevertheless it was heavy enough to afford an unmistakable indication of the drift of popular sentiment as regards State and National politics, and the greatness of the two great opposing parties.

Incomplete as is this writing the election returns are, they do not leave any doubt of the pronounced triumph of the Republican ticket, in its almost unbroken entirety—State, Judicial, Legislative and County.

As respects Judge Gordon, it was evident from the outset that he was very far superior to his opponent in all the requirements which constitute an upright and impartial Judge. Notwithstanding the bitter partisan detraction of which, during the past few weeks, he has been made the subject, he has been elected by a majority of which he may well be proud. Indorsed by the ablest legal minds of the State, he is also thoroughly supported by the plain, practical intelligence and conscience of the sturdy, plodding, straightforward people from whose loins he sprung.

As regards Treasurer MACKEY, the simple fact that he runs far ahead of his ticket should be sufficient to teach his calumniators that slander and falsehood are the very poorest of all possible malignant investments. It is to be hoped they may have the grace to profit by the lesson.

The Republican County ticket has probably been elected without break; and the indications are that we have made considerable gains in the Legislature.

The Prohibitory and Labor Reform county tickets are nowhere.

The lesson is this: That the people cannot, under any circumstances, be induced to trust the Democratic party, no matter what admirable professions it may make, or what patriotic disguise it may assume.

Reforms may be needed. But the shrewd, unseeing masses of Pennsylvania know well enough that Democracy is a knife with which no reform whatever can be carved. They know, too, that in the Republican party there is far better stuff than was ever before found in any political organization. Hence the victory, and its significance. It is to be hoped our defeated opponents will now slink back to their accustomed dreams and quiet.

FIRST EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Evangelical Alliance Reception

The Pomeroy Shooting Case

Andy Johnson to be Serenaded.

HEALTH OF SENATOR MORTON.

The Committee on Privileges.

Mississippi State Warrants.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 14, 1873.

Members of the Evangelical Alliance.

The members of the Evangelical Alliance arrived here about three o'clock this afternoon, and proceeded to Willard's Hotel, where they were received by Gov. Shepherd. They then proceeded to the White House and were introduced to the President. The Pittsburgh delegates, Rev. Drs. Douglass, Noble and Suavel, and Prof. Crum were all on hand.

Col. W. H. Russell.

a lawyer by profession, died at his residence in this city yesterday morning, in the ninety-ninth year of his age. He was formerly private Secretary to Henry Clay, with whose family he was connected by the marriage of one of his daughters to a son of Mr. Clay. At one time he was United States Marshal of the District of Missouri, and was appointed by President Lincoln as Consul at Trinidad Cuba.

The Pomeroy Shooting Case.

Ex-Senator Pomeroy appeared at the Police Court this morning and made affidavit to the charge against ex-Congressman Conway of assault and battery with intent to kill, upon which a warrant was issued and Mr. Conway brought into the Court and the case was called about eleven o'clock. Richard T. Merrick appeared for the accused, and entering a plea of not guilty waived examination, whereupon the Court fixed the bonds at $10,000 for the appearance of the accused at the Criminal Court to await the action of the Grand Jury. Conway looked careworn and anxious appearance and was evidently very nervous and much excited. Public opinion would justify the locking up of Conway, as he is not in a proper condition to run at large.

Johnson to be Serenaded.

Some of Andy Johnson's admirers were going around town to-day begging for subscriptions to get up a serenade to him, which is set for to-morrow night.

Health of Senator Morton.

It is a matter of great regret to the friends of Senator Morton to know that his health is again very much enfeebled. Gov. Morton, by over-working himself in the Ohio campaign and in the deliberations of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, has lost everything which he gained by his sojourn at the Hot Spring of Arkansas. It is feared that he will not be able to take his usual prominent part in the Senate at the ensuing session.

Committee on Privileges.

There is good authority for the statement that the Committee on Privileges and Elections will recommend the abolition of the Electoral College and the providing for the election of President and Vice President by a direct vote of the people. Some means will probably, however, be devised to maintain the present relative preponderance of the smaller States in order to obtain their assent to the proposed change.

Mississippi State Warrants.

An official dispatch received from New Orleans states that the State Auditor to-day bought in $223,000 State warrants at a saving to the State of $11,000 which under the course pursued by Warmouth would have gone into the pockets of brokers. There are no warrants by any warrants of the present administration in the market.

Senator Wilson.

Friends of Senator Wilson who have been in recent communication with him say that he has no doubt of his being present to take his chair at the opening of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 14, 1873.

CONWAY GIVES BAIL.

Martin F. Conway, who shot ex-senator Pomeroy, on last Saturday, was arraigned to-day but waived an examination and gave bail in the sum of $5,000 of assault and battery with intent to kill.

MINISTERIAL.

Aristarchi Bey, the newly appointed Turkish Minister, presented his credentials to the President to-day. The usual formalities were observed. General Cowen, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, returned from Minnesota to-day and resumed his official duties in the Department.

CRIMES.

An Intemperate Husband Assails His Wife and Cuts His Own Throat.

CINCINNATI, October 14.—This afternoon James Rooney assailed his wife, Mary Rooney, cut her throat with a razor, inflicting a wound probably mortal, and then cut his own throat, but not dangerously. He was crazy from intemperance. He has been arrested.

Shooting Affray in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, October 14.—James D. Young shot at C. G. Thompson three times, each shot taking effect, on Shelby street, this afternoon. Thompson insulted Young's sisters a week ago and to-day visited Young and used disgusting language and made demonstrations as if to draw a pistol, when Young commenced shooting. The wounds are painful but not dangerous. Young's sisters are respectable sewing girls.

Attempted Murder and Suicide.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, October 14.—Hugo Kranenbuer, alias Peter Schinkel, this morning shot a woman a widow named Barbara Buchner, to-night, and then pleading her insanity to his cousin stood and thumbed himself. Schinkel had been annoying Buchner for about two years with proposals of marriage in a manner that denoted insanity.

CASUALTIES.

A Child Drowned in a Cistern.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., October 14, 1873.

Little Willie Stichler, aged three years, who has been missing since yesterday afternoon, was found about nine o'clock to-day drowned in a cistern a few doors from his home. The body presented a fearful spectacle being bloated to the size of a distorted beyond recognition. The mother is nearly crazed and it is feared will become totally so.

FIRE RECORD.

Five Dwellings and a Lumber Yard Destroyed.

LAMBERTVILLE, N. J., October 14.—A large fire occurred to-day in Milford, New Jersey, on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Five dwellings and one barns and one lumber yard were destroyed. Loss $50,000.

SECOND EDITION.

The Elections.

Pennsylvania True to Her Record

Gordon and Mackey Elected.

A Very Light Vote Polled.

Republican Gains in the Legislature.

Democratic Strongholds Redeemed

Mackey's Majority in Philadelphia 25,109---Gordon's 10,697.

Republican Governor Elected in Ohio.

The Legislature Probably Democratic.

IOWA STILL IN THE RANKS.

The Grangers Develop Some Strength.

The Local Elections in Indiana.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Below we give the dispatches received from various counties in the State up to twelve o'clock, midnight. The returns are meagre, but indicate that both Gordon and Mackey are elected by handsome majorities. A member of the Senate and several members of the House of Representatives are gained in Philadelphia, and an Assemblyman in Fayette county.

PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, October 14, 1873.

Mackey's majority in the city is twenty five thousand, Gordon's ten thousand. Lamon, Republican, is elected to Senate by a hundred majority, a gain.

PHILADELPHIA, October 14.—Mackey's majority is over twenty thousand, and Gordon's eleven thousand. Josephs and Crawford are the only Democrats elected to the State House of Representatives.

PHILADELPHIA, October 14.—For State Treasurer Mackey's majorities are: First ward, 1,230; Second ward, 331; Fifth ward, 258; Seventh ward, 1,140; Eighth ward, 497; Ninth ward, 166; Tenth ward, 1,197; Twelfth ward, 742; Thirteenth ward, 566; Fourteenth ward, 695; Fifteenth ward, 1,402; 24th ward, 998; Eighteenth ward, 1,044; Twentieth ward, 1,356.

For Supreme Judge, Gordon's majorities are: First ward, 1,561; Seventh ward, 622; Eighth ward, 305; Tenth ward, 1,056; Thirteenth ward, 724; Fifteenth ward, 661; sixteenth ward, 580; Eighteenth ward, 959; Twenty-first ward, 1,200.

The following gives Ludlow majorities: Second, 75; Fifth, 14; Ninth, 46; Eleventh, 321; Twelfth, 239; Fourteenth, 91; Seventeenth, 404.

John Lamon, Republican, is elected over Nagle, Democrat, in the Third senatorial district. The majority last year, Josephs, Democrat, is elected in the Third Legislative district. Harry Hall is elected in the Legislature in the Fourth district over Owens, Independent Republican, by 1,100 majority. Mackey, for Treasurer, and Gordon, for Judge, Democrat, for Supreme Judge, runs ahead. Gordon has carried the city.

It is useless to ascertain anything at present on the House question. There is a report current that there is a Democratic gain.

PHILADELPHIA, October 14.—All the wards of the city but one show the following results: For Judge of the Supreme Court, Gordon, Democrat, 24,100; Ludlow, Democrat, 19,396; Republican majority 16,-; for Treasurer, Mackey, Republican, 24,-; Hutchinson, Democrat, 17,800; Republican majority, 10,000. For Senate, Elliot, Republican, 24,418; Hall, Democrat, 20,766; Republican majority, 3,652. Republican majorities case forth, 19,194. Windrim's Republican majorities for City Treasurer, has 16,-; a majority over the Democratic and Reform candidates.

BLAIR COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ALTOONA, PA., October 14, 1873.

Altoona, complete, gives Hutchinson 60 majority, a gain of 12 over Buckalew. The vote in Maclay, Huntingdon borough gives Mackey a majority of —.

BEAVER COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BEAVER, PA., October 14, 1873.

Mackey's majority in Beaver borough is 97—a gain of 41 over Hartranft.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FREEDOM, PA., October 14, 1873.

Mackey's majority in Freedom borough is 35, and Judge Gordon's 15.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

Beaver borough, Mackey 141, Hutchinson 44—a Republican gain of on the vote of 1872.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BEAVER, PA., October 14, 1873.

Beaver county will give Gordon and Mackey about 600 majority, and elect the whole county ticket.

J. S. R.

CHESTER COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WEST CHESTER, PA., October 14, 1873.

Returns thus far received indicate that the Democrats have made considerable gains, but the Republicans have carried the county by a reduced majority. Cooper, Republican, for State Senate, is certainly elected.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, October 14, 1873.

Cumberland county gives a Democratic majority estimated at 500.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CARLISLE, October 14, 1873.

A closer revision of the returns indicates that the county has been carried by the Democrats by not to exceed 400 majority.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CARLISLE, PA., October 14, 1873.

The returns are coming in very slowly and the Democratic Committee claims 600 for Hutchinson. It will not be much less.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ASHLAND, PA., October 14, 1873.

East ward, Republican majority 5, a Republican gain of 86; West ward, Republican majority 46, a gain of 37.

INDIANA COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BLAIRSVILLE, PA., October 14, 1873.

The election passed off quietly. The vote for Treasurer stands: Mackey, 1091; Hutchinson, 911; Supreme Judge, Gordon, 1057; Ludlow, 22. Assembly, Ramey, 1061; Horter, 50. The vote out was very small.

H.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SOMERSET, PA., October 14, 1873.

Somerset borough and township give Gordon 209 majority, a Republican loss of 38 on Hartranft's vote. The county will give 1,300 for Gordon and Mackey.

M.

MEYER'S MILLS, PA., October 14.—The Republican majority in Dale City borough is 26—a Republican gain of 30 over the vote of 1872. There is a large Republican gain in the township.

VENANGO COUNTY.

PETROLEUM CENTER, October 14.—This place gives Mackey 4 majority—exactly Hartranft's majority in 1872. Gordon has a majority of 9.

FRANKLIN, PA., October 14.—Mackey, for State Treasurer, has 65 majority in Franklin City. The county is not all counted yet.

FRANKLIN, October 14.—The Republican majority in this county on the State ticket will reach about three hundred.

CLARION COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CLARION, October 14, 1873.

Fourteen districts are counted. The whole Democratic ticket is elected by majorities ranging from seven to nine hundred.

CLARION, October 14.—The borough gives Ludlow 89 majority and Hutchinson 36 majority—a gain of 41.

PARKER'S LANDING, October 14.—Oil Judge there is a tie vote. Hutchinson has 14 majority.

KITTANNING, October 14.—East ward, Republican majority 17. Tamaqua, North ward, Democratic majority 44.

Madison township, Mackey 162, Hutchinson 113; Gordon 152, Ludlow 113. St. Petersburg—Ludlow 116, Gordon 61. Richland township, Ludlow 208, Gordon 93.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

UNIONTOWN, October 14, 1873.

Willson, for Judge, has 850 majority in this place. Thompson, Republican, is certainly elected to the Assembly.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

UNIONTOWN, PA., October 14, 1873.

Thompson, Republican, is elected to the Assembly in this place, which is a gain of one over Hartranft. There are corresponding gains for him in all parts of the county. His majority will be 800. The Republican county ticket is elected except Auditor and Poor House Director. Mackey runs ahead of Gordon, and probably carries the county.

GREENE COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WAYNESBURG, October 14, 1873.

Hutchinson has the following majorities: Marion township, 9; a gain of 5 on Buckalew's vote; Jefferson township, 108, a gain of 8; Monongahela township 17, a loss of 12.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., October 14, 1873.

The result of to-day's election in this borough is as follows: Hutchinson, Democratic candidate for Auditor General, 1,042; Mackey, Republican candidate for Supreme Judge, majority 2. The county ticket is partly Republican and partly Democratic. The vote will be very light as compared cast in the county for many years.

CANONSBURG, PA., October 14.—Chartiers township gives the State ticket 100 Republican majority; Canonsburg 29 Republican majority. The Republican majority for Assembly in Canonsburg is 15, and for county officers 26.

WASHINGTON, PA., October 14.—Hutchinson's majority in this borough is 44—a gain of 41 over Buckalew.

WASHINGTON, PA., October 14.—Ludlow, Democrat, for Judge, has two majority in this borough. Thompson, democrat for County Senator, has 31; McCleery, Democrat, for County Commissioners.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

CONNEAUTVILLE, PA., October 14.—Mackey 122, Hutchinson 14; Judiciary same.

Petrolia and Fairview borough and township, Gordon 208, Ludlow 68; Mackey about the same as Hartranft.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., October 14.—Anderson, for Senate has a majority of 74 in this city. Meadville gives Gill for Senate, 71 majority; Cambridge, Gill 62 majority. Spartansburg, Gill 21 majority, all in Crawford county.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

BROCKVILLE, October 14.—In this borough the vote stands: Mackey 225, Hutchinson 181; Gordon 207, Ludlow 164.

ARMSTRONG COUNTY.

KITTANNING, October 14.—Mackey 207, Hutchinson 187; Gordon 221, Ludlow 155.

Madison township, Gordon's majority 57, Mackey's 67; Thompson's majority 98; Crosby's majority 51; Williams's majority 95. Washington township, Reynolds' majority 3, Thompson's majority 59, Wilson's majority 56, Mackey's majority 91, Gordon's majority 90.

LEBANON COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, October 14, 1873.

Keyserstown, Lebanon county, gives a Republican majority of 62—a gain of 27.

BRADFORD COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, October 14, 1873.

Troy township and borough, Bradford county, give a Republican majority of 206.

BUCKS COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DOYLESTOWN, October 14, 1873.

Morrisville gives a Democratic majority of 6—a gain of 9.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DOYLESTOWN, October 14, 1873.

Hutchinson receives a majority in the neighborhood of 300, and Ludlow about 200.

FOREST COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

TIONESTA, October 14, 1873.

Tionesta borough gives a Republican majority of 72. The Republican majority in the county will be large.

BERKS COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

READING, PA., October 14, 1873.

Berks county gives about 3,000 Democratic majority.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

READING, Pa., October 14, 1873.

First ward, Republican majority 21; Democratic gain 192; Third ward, Democratic majority 62, Democratic gain 58; Seventh ward, Democratic majority 36—a gain of 64.

MONROE COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, October 14, 1873.

Monroe county gives only about 1,200 majority against 2,191 in 1869.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CATAWISSA, October 14, 1873.

Ludlow, for Judge, 3 majority, a Democratic gain of 102; East ward, Democratic majority 62, Democratic gain 58; Seventh ward, Democratic majority 36, gain 64.

WARREN COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WARREN, PA., October 14, 1873

The Republican majority for State Treasurer is 9; the vote for Supreme Judge is a tie.

LANCASTER COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LANCASTER, October 14, 1873.

The Democratic candidate for Mayor has 325 majority in the Third ward, a Democratic gain of 105. Four wards show a Republican gain of 258 on the State ticket.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LANCASTER, PA., October 14, 1873

The Republican candidate for Mayor is elected. The returns come in slow. The Republican majority in the county will probably be four thousand.

Columbia borough—Three wards show a Democratic gain of 6.

CARBON COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MAUCH CHUNK, October 14, 1873.

Mauch Chunk borough gives 136 majority for the Republican State ticket.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBURG, October 14, 1873.

Six districts in this county are heard from. The Republican's gain on Hartranft's vote. The estimated Democratic majority on the State ticket is 500.

Latrobe borough, Ludlow 126, Hutchenson 124, Fifty-five districts in the county, Ludlow 1,784, Hutchenson 1,292, Brenner 124, Noon 124, Kooger 122; Republican majority 119, Gordon 191, Page 114. Punker 109; Hall, Democrat, 95, McGee 121, Stewart 121, McKown 122, Davidson 122, Ambrose 122.

Greensburg—Returns from every district in the county will give the State ticket about 600 Democratic majority.

CENTER COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BELLEFONTE, Pa., October 14, 1873.

The vote of Center county is light. The returns indicate the majority for Gordon and Mackey ticket. Orvis is re-elected to the lower house by a large majority. The Twenty-second Senatorial district probably Democratic by 500.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MILTON, Pa., October 14, 1873.

This borough gives a majority of 106 for the Republican ticket—last a gain of 18.

YORK COUNTY.

WRIGHTSVILLE, October 14.—Democratic majority 1.

York county gives about 1,000 Democratic majority.

CAMBRIA COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ALTOONA, Pa., October 14, 1873.

Cambria county will give about 700 majority for the Democratic State ticket, estimated on one-half of the county. Henry will be re-elected to the Legislature by 100 to 200 majority.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

RICHMOND, Pa., October 14, 1873.

This county is a Democratic close, with a probably small Democratic majority.

A.

FULTON COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FULTON, Pa., October 14, 1873.

Fulton county gives about 300 Democratic majority, re-electing Reynolds, of Bedford, to the Assembly, over George J. Pittman, Republican.

LYCOMING COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WILLIAMSPORT, October 14, 1873.

It is now certain that Lycoming county has gone Republican by at least 800 majority, on both State and county tickets. The vote was quite light.

DAUPHIN COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, October 14, 1873.

This city goes Republican by at least 400 majority. The Republican majority in the county will reach 1,100, cast.

F.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HUNTINGDON, October 14, 1873.

The county, it is estimated from the scattering returns thus far in, has given a majority of 600 for Mackey and Gordon.

HUNTINGDON, October 14.—The Republican majority on the State ticket is 550.

CLINTON COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOCK HAVEN, October 14, 1873.

Leaders of both parties state that Clinton county has gone Democratic by 500 majority.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NORRISTOWN, PA., October 14, 1873.

We have carried the county by a small majority. Last year the the Democrats had a majority of 9 votes.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, October 14, 1873.

The Democratic majority in Northampton county will not be over 2,000.

LUZERNE COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SCRANTON, October 14, 1873.

The Democrats have elected their whole county ticket, and give 2,000 majority for the State nominees. Not more than half the usual vote of the county was polled.

UNION COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LEWISBURG, October 13, 18.

This borough, the birthplace or Judge Gordon, gives him 323 majority. Union county will give him 800. Mackey's majority is about 500 in the county.

OHIO.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

COLUMBUS, O., October 14, 11:50 P. M.

The election passed off very quietly in every part of the State yet heard from, and the vote was much smaller than usual. The returns are slow coming in, and at this hour it is impossible to give figures that will clearly indicate the result. Enough is known, however, to render it almost certain that Governor Noyes is re elected, and the Republican State ticket carried. The indications are that the Legislature will be Democratic, and thus secure the re-election of Thurman to the United States Senate. There are very considerable Democratic gains in the northern and northeastern portions of the State, while in Cincinnati, which went Democratic by 5,000 majority last year, it is believed that the Republicans have again got in the ascendancy. Most of the close counties have gone Democratic, which gives the Legislature to that party, even without the aid of Cincinnati. The third party—the "Temperance" ticket shows its strength in the western side of Cincinnati, where it polled from 5,000 to 6,000 votes.

CINCINNATI, October 14.—Clinton gives Noyes 8 majority over Allen, with, which went Democratic by 5,000 majority last year, it is believed that the Republicans have again got in the ascendancy. Most of the close counties have gone Democratic, which gives the Legislature to that party, even without the aid of Cincinnati. The third party—the "Temperance" ticket shows its strength in the western side of Cincinnati, where it polled from 5,000 to 6,000 votes.

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CINCINNATI, October 14.—Avondale returns a majority of 67 over Allen and 60 majority over all Democratic and Peoples candidates. The Republicans claim a gain of 1,500 from six city wards from the vote last year. The Democratic and Republican paper offices with no hope of satisfactory returns to-night.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WILLIAMSBURG, O., October 14, 1873.

The election here to-day was the quietest in the recollection of the oldest voter. The vote was very light. Allen, Democrat, for Judge, has 80 majority, 256, a falling off of 111 since 1872; Allen, Democrat, 139, a falling off of 92; Stewart, Prohibitionist, 9.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

EAST LIVERPOOL, October 14, 1873.—Liverpool township gives Noyes 121, Norris 121, Norris 1.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, October 14.—Erie county, Vermilion, Allen 19 majority; Medab, Republican majority 149.

Summit county—Akron, Third ward, Noyes 44 majority over Allen. Cuyahoga county, Allen 70 majority, Democratic gains; Cuyahoga Falls, Noyes 19 majority over Allen.

Ashtabula county—Ashtabula, Noyes 99 majority; Geneseo township, Noyes 206 majority over Allen.

Stark county—Minerva, Republican majority 5.

Cuyahoga county—Solon township, Republican majority 28.

Mahoning county—Youngstown, Republican majority 316, Republican loss 19; Boardman township, Republican loss 6.

Lorain county—Black River, Republican majority 83; Wellington, Republican majority 240; Rochester, Republican majority 50; Brownhelm, Republican majority 361; Greenwich, Republican majority 35; Amherst, Noyes 11 majority.

Tuscarawas county—Waynesburg, Republican majority 81.

Portage county—Democrat 46, Republican 51, Prohibitionist 61.

Trumbull county—Warren, Republican majority 266; Weatherfield township, Republican majority 122; Champion township, Republican majority 1.

Lake county—Painesville, 216 Republican majority.

TOLEDO, O., October 14.—Wood county, Western township, 55 Republican majority. Lake township, a tie vote on Governor; rest of Republican ticket, one majority.

Lucas county, Sylvania, Republican majority 107; Whitehouse precinct, Republican majority 19; Spencertownship, Republican majority 46.

Henry county, Barthow township, Republican majority one.

Ottawa county—Portage township, Democratic majority 48; Put-in-Bay township, Democratic majority 6; Benton township, Democratic majority 6.

Sandusky county—Riley township, Allen 128 majority; Hudson, Democrat, for State Senator, 142 majority; Fremont City, Hudson 128 majority; Allen 136 majority; Daniel June, Republican, for Representative, is probably elected. He carries Fremont City by 70 majority.

Huron county—Townsend township, 110 Republican majority; Lucky, Republican, for State Senator, 111 majority.

CINCINNATI, October 14.—The vote is reported light in the election. The day has been fair, and the order good. There were three tickets in the field, with infinity candidates in all, and out of these are made many composition tickets. The indications are that there has been much scratching. There are sixty-six wards and precincts in the city and county; the counting will be difficult and the returns slow. The city has been redistricted into wards since the last election, which will make comparisons by wards impossible, except on the basis of the vote for Secretary of State last fall.

COLUMBUS, October 14.—The election in this city passed off very quietly, with a light vote polled. Five tickets were in the field and much scratching was done. Returns will be late. Apparently but little interest is taken in the election throughout this portion of the State.

10:30 P. M.—Returns are coming in slowly. All comparisons are made with the vote of Secretary of State in 1872

Ashtabula county—Two townships, Democratic gain 197.

Champege county—Two townships, Democratic, gain 41.

Cuhayahoga county—One township, Democratic gain 58.

Erie county—Two townships, Democratic gain 64.

Guernsey county—One township, Republican gain 19.

Harrison county—Three townships heard from Democratic gain 58.

Huron county—Two townships, Democratic gain 6.

Henry, county—One township, Republican gain 9.

Lucas county—Two townships, Democratic gain 13.

Licking county—One township and Newark City, Republican gain 45.

Lorraine county—Four townships, Republican gain 50.

Mahoning county—Ode townshipand Youngstown City, Republican gain 60.

Muskingum county—Three townships, Democratic gain 8.

Madison county—Three townships, Democratic gain 6.

Marion county—One township, Democratic gain 15.

Ottawa county—Three townships, Democratic gain 32.

Pickaway county—Circleville, one ward, Democratic gain 46.

Stark county—One township, Democratic gain 11.

Sandusky county—One township, Democratic gain 4.

Summit county—Two townships and First ward in Akron, Democratic gain 116.

Tuscarawas county—Three townships, Democratic gain 13.

Warren county—One township, Republican gain of 8.

Washington county—Two townships and Marietta city, Democratic gain 15.

Wood county—Two townships, Democratic gain 153

COLUMBUS, October 15.—Additional returns show steady Democratic gains. The Democrats are now claiming the Legislature sure, and have hopes of their State ticket. The Republicans are not yet disheartened in the State ticket, but have almost given up the Legislature. Returns are very meagre, especially from the cities. The additional returns show gains as follows:

Allen county—One township Republican gain 51.

Athens county—Three townships Republican gain 57.

Ashtabula county—Two townships Democratic gain 197.

Belmont county—One township Republican gain 23.

Butler county—City of Hamilton and seven townships, Republican gain 174 on State ticket.

Champaign county—Urbana City and seven townships, Democratic gain 139.

Crawford county—Two townships, Democratic gain 139.

Clyahoga county—Three townships and one ward of Cleveland, Democratic gain 148.

Defiance county—Four townships, Democratic gain 21.

Erie county—Seven townships and Sandusky City, Democratic gain 320.

Fulton county—Four townships; Noyes's majority 300; estimated Republican majority in the county 600; Democratic gain 64.

Green county—Xenia city, township and one precinct, Democratic gain 233.

Hardin county—Five townships, Democratic gain 121.

Hardin county—One township, Democratic gain 21.

Henry county—Two townships, Republican gain 21.

Hocking county—One township, Democratic gain 4.

Knox county—One township, Democratic gain 11.

Lucas county—Five townships, Noyes majority 1,019; Democratic gain 160. Noyes's majority at midnight, which shows a Democratic gain of 9. The contest is especially spirited on County Treasurer, which will make comparisons by wards impossible, except on the basis of the vote for Secretary of State last fall.

COLUMBUS, October 14.—The election in this city passed off very quietly, with a light vote polled. Five tickets were in the field and much scratching was done. Returns will be late. Apparently but little interest is taken in the election throughout this portion of the State.

10:30 P. M.—Returns are coming in slowly. All comparisons are made with the vote of Secretary of State in 1872

Ashtabula county—Two townships, Democratic gain 197.

Champege county—Two townships, Democratic, gain 41.

Cuhayahoga county—One township, Democratic gain 58.

Erie county—Two townships, Democratic gain 64.

Guernsey county—One township, Republican gain 19.

Harrison county—Three townships heard from Democratic gain 58.

Huron county—Two townships, Democratic gain 6.

Henry, county—One township, Republican gain 9.

Lucas county—Two townships, Democratic gain 13.

Licking county—One township and Newark City, Republican gain 45.

Lorraine county—Four townships, Republican gain 50.

Mahoning county—Ode townshipand Youngstown City, Republican gain 60.

Muskingum county—Three townships, Democratic gain 8.

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Mahoning county—Two townships, Democratic gain 197.

Morrow county—Three townships, Noyes 92 majority; Democratic gain.

Montgomery county—The Democratic county ticket is elected, with the exception of Recorder and Infirmary Director.

Ottawa county—Four townships give a Democratic gain of 13.

Putnam county—One township, Republican gain 97.

Sandusky county—Estimated majority for Allen, 800, a small Republican gain.

Stark county—Massillon city and township and one precinct, Democratic gain 2.

Summit county—Three townships, Republican gain 72.

Wyandotte county—Three townships and Marietta city, Democratic gain 14.

Wood County—Four townships, Democratic gain 153.

Wyandotte county—Democratic majority 500 to 700, Democratic gain 600.

Sidney D. Foos, secretary of the Republican Central Committee, at one o'clock claims the election of the Democratic candidate for Judge by 15,000 majority. While J. G. Thompson, chairman of the Democratic Committee, does not concede this, he is not sanguine as to the success of the Democratic ticket.

DAYTON, October 15 at 1:30 A. M.—Montgomery county—For Allen over 400 majority, Corwin, Republican for Senator; and Caer, Republican for representative, is elected. The Republican State ticket received 250 votes, and the Prohibition 150 votes, mostly from the Republican party.

INDIANA.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 14, 1873.

The judicial election of the Thirty-third district, consisting of Fulton, Marshall and Kosciusco counties, was a very quiet but interesting affair here today. The candidates were H. Van Long, Democrat, the present Judge by executive appointment, Edgar Haymond, Republican, both residents of this place. There seems to be more of a personal feeling manifested by the people than political. The returns are coming in slowly, and the result will be uncertain till late, although it is generally believed Mr. Long will be elected. Wayne township gives a Republican majority of 61, a decrease of about 140.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 14.—The election in the Thirty-third district, Richmond, Ind., to-day resulted in the election of Hon. John F. Kibley, Republican, by 1,000 majority.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ROCHESTER, IND., October 14, 1873.

The Thirty-third

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1873.

THE Constitutional Commission of New Jersey has adopted a proposition which provides that any duly qualified elector of the State who is absent on United States service, shall be authorized to cast his vote by proxy.

THE proposition some time ago made to organize a National Press Association, is reported to have been so widely and cordially approved in different parts of the country, that the promoters of the movement have decided on calling a meeting for the purpose, to be held in St. Louis on the 20th of November.

THE increase of the exports of Boston for the past eight months, over the same period of last year, was more than forty-one per cent. Nor has this enormous growth in our export trade been confined to Boston alone. All our ports, indeed, but particularly those where the trade is varied, have had similar prosperity, and it is fair to expect that the year 1873 will show a larger value of exports than has been reported in any previous year.

CALIFORNIA elects a Judge of the Supreme Court and some local judges to-day, and the Anti-Monopolists, who carried all their local tickets for the Legislature, on the third of last month, are now more thoroughly organized as Independents. Their candidate for Supreme Judge is E. W. MCKINSTRY, at present one of the District Judges in San Francisco. The Republican candidate is SAMUEL H. DWINELLE, also a District Judge in San Francisco, and the Democratic is SAMUEL B. MCKEE, the District Judge at Oakland.

PAY your debts. The present trouble is, not the lack of money, but that it is not in circulation. Money, like blood, is of no use unless it flows. Brown owes Jones, for instance; Jones owes Robinson; Robinson owes Smith; and each and all of them are abundantly able to pay. But they hold to their cash, and compel their creditors, big and little, to wait. They will not even settle with each other, but go about with doleful faces, and fingers clutching their pocket-books, complaining of hard times, and croaking of what may be. This is wrong, and can only tend to prolong the very closeness and stagnation of which they so bitterly complain.

IT is exceedingly gratifying to note the growing interest which is manifested in some of the Southern States, in the important work of building up the system of common schools. Of course its operations and methods are not all that the friends of popular education could desire; nevertheless they seem to possess the great merit of effectiveness, as far as they go, and it is natural to suppose that the defects of the system will be gradually corrected and remedied as they are brought to light. The marked appreciation with which the people of those States are beginning to regard this paramount subject, is a very encouraging and healthful sign.

THE great heroes of the world are not always they to whom the world builds monuments, and whose memoirs are in all our libraries. Their unmarked graves are heedlessly stumbled over in every resting-place of the dead. An example of heroism of the very highest order has just been set in the fever-stricken city of Shreveport; one which, for courage and laborious self-sacrifice, will suffer nothing by comparison with the most striking instances of unselfish bravery on record. During the dreadful plague in the city, the Shreveport Times continued its publication daily, until the last of its editors and compositors was stricken down by the pestilence—either dead, or in the hospital. The annals of knighthood, that sparkle all through with shining incidents illustrative of unbought devotion to duty, have no nobler story or suggestion than this.

JOSEPH ARCH's visit to this country, taken in connection with its purpose and with the growing inclination of that class of his countrymen whom he specially represents, toward emigration to the United States, seems not unlikely to have the effect of bringing before Parliament, at its next session, a measure conferring the elective franchise upon the farm laborers of Great Britain. That some such concession can alone turn back the increasing tide which sets from that quarter to this, is becoming a settled conviction in the minds of many thoughtful persons over there. As yet the question appears to be looked at rather as a piece of public policy than as a measure of long deferred justice; the view taken being one of expediency and self-seeking instead of essential propriety and equity. But, as the discussion progresses, these higher elements will be certain to come to the front, and the scheme to stop emigration will by degrees be almost sure to take on the form of a concession of those political and moral ideas which we are accustomed to speak of as the inalienable rights of man.

AT a NEW ENGLAND family reunion held a few days ago, the head of the ancestral name, an old lady nearly ninety years of age, made a little address to her descendants, as follows:

"We are assembled to commemorate our ancestry. Let us practice their virtues now. They were conscientious men, that despised trust and oppression. As we look at their lives we find them honest, willing to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow. They were not defaulters; they did not covet what did not belong to them. Now, my young friends, is a serious thing in the nineteenth century. Many have lost their integrity. What is to become of our family, our relations, our country, if we have no truth, no honesty, no uprightness in our lives? It is truth and honesty that lives."

Age is backward-looking; and perhaps this venerable dame's mellow memories of the "good old days" of our forefathers, may have invested them with a somewhat fictitious halo. Nevertheless, her epigrammatic admonitions well deserve to be laid to heart by those of this generation, no matter what may be their class, condition, pursuit, or the character of their political affiliations. Sometimes the hushed Past speaks weightiest wisdom into our noisy Present. It was certainly so in this instance. It is to be hoped we may interpret its voice aright, and retain its lessons as we ought.

A NUMERICALLY attended meeting of influential representatives from Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia who are interested in the projected air-line railway from Chicago to the southeastern Atlantic coast, met in that city a few days ago for the purpose of maturing plans to further the movement. From the published reports of the proceedings, the Southern delegates would appear to have been specially enthusiastic in the matter, and to have entertained no doubts whatever of the ability of their respective districts to raise their quota of the necessary amount of money for the construction of the line. The original proposition, indeed, came from the South. It is said that several millions of dollars have already been raised or promised in that quarter—a fact which by no means corroborates the pitiful stories of which we have lately heard so much, concerning the poverty-stricken condition of the people of that section. No doubt such a road would confer many important benefits on the South; but in view of late experience, and the present mood of the people, with regard to railroad enterprises, its projectors will have to build it with money instead of bonds—or it will not be constructed at all.

PERHAPS the most absurd, if not the funniest blunder ever made by a reporter in giving the substance of a speech was made by the man who reported the proceedings of the Evangelical Alliance for the New York *World*. According to this reporter or epitomizer, Dr. Kalkenbrenner, of Brandenburg, when talking about Protestant Germany in the Alliance, said:

"The two Germans who were most honored by their countrymen were Martin Luther and Frederick Barbarossa, the one the leader of the German Reformation, and the other the poet and historian."

The collocation or conjunction of the two names is about as intelligent and suggestive of historical fact and relation as the statement that WORDSWORTH and PETER PINDAR or TOM MOORE were the two Britons most intimately associated with the English Reformation; or that JOHN CALVIN and VICTOR HUGO held the highest place in the hearts of Frenchmen, each of them the ice-breaker of the Reformation in France, and the other its poet and historian. What DR. KRUMMACHER did say was,—

"There are two Germans who are called the most German of the Germans; they are both also honored with the name of 'father.' One of them is Father Luther, the ice-breaker of the Reformation, the author of our German Bible, the singer of the Protestant triumphal song, *Ein feste Burg ist unser Gott*. The other is Father Arndt, the Tyrtæus of the German war of liberation, the author of German hymns, the poet of the national song, 'What is the Germans's Fatherland?'"

AN INTERESTING feature of our college returns for the present academic year, is the exhibit they present of the increase in the number of women who are gradually availing themselves of the privileges of entering the institutions originally designed for the exclusive education of males. Eighty-six have already entered the Michigan University, four the Colby University of Maine, and one the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Connecticut. A very considerable number of young women have also entered what are known as mixed colleges, in which students of both sexes have always been received. Seventy students, most of them females, are also reported as about to enter the homeopathic school of medicine just established in connection with the Boston University. The Council of the University of London, too, has decided to throw open to women its classes in jurisprudence, which are conducted by one of the most eminent lawyers in Great Britain. These facts show that women, both in England and America, are beginning to enter upon the career of culture offered to them; and while the difficulties which attach to this new departure are not to be ignored, nor the possibility that some evils may grow out of it, denied, the fact itself constitutes a decided rebuke of the superficiality of female education as hitherto principally conducted.

THE GREAT TRIAL.

Marshal BAZAINE's trial enlists in France a degree of interest which Americans may not fully understand, without reflecting that the indictment of the Marshal is also in some sense an indictment of the Empire, which he is by many believed to have tried to save at the sacrifice of his honor and military obligations. Hence, besides the emotion with which the imminent peril of a man long conspicuous in public life is naturally regarded, strong political partialities and animosities are deeply stirred, and such feelings are rendered all the more lively just now, in view of the impending crisis which is to determine the government of the country. Though the great question seems to be whether Legitimacy or Republicanism shall rule for some years to come, the Bonapartists are not less busy than other partisans, feeling confident that however it may be postponed their ascendancy is being prepared, and soon or late will arrive. To both Imperialists and their antagonists the court martial of BAZAINE affords an opportunity for repeating in the ears of listening France many of the facts which both parties desire to have remembered.

One of the first steps in the trial which began on the 6th instant was the reading of a narrative of the Marshal's life and career up until the day of his imprisonment. His family has produced several men distinguished in French military history. The accused himself, as a youth in the Ecole Polytechnique, gave remarkable promise of future eminence, and he entered the army in which he was only twenty years old. In the following years he served in Algeria, where he won much credit not only for bravery but for judgment in command that he received early promotion, and on the battlefield was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor. Attached to the Foreign Legion he then served two campaigns against the Carlist guerillas in Spain, when, having attained the rank of Captain, he returned to Algiers. There he not only added greatly to his reputation as a soldier, but as governor of a district he acquitted himself to the satisfaction of both superiors and colonists. In 1850 he was placed in command of the first regiment of the Foreign Legion, and in 1854, at the beginning of the Crimean war, he was appointed commander of an infantry brigade of Canrobert's troops. In the progress of the war his name was often mentioned with praise in the dispatches of Marshals CANROBERT and PELISSIER, and became familiar to readers of newspapers all over the world. The fame thus acquired pointed him out as the man to succeed General FOREY in command of the unfortunate Mexican expedition of 1863. American readers may be supposed to remember his career on this side of the Atlantic. He appears to have displayed neither remarkable superiority nor remarkable deficiency in military ability. With the aid of a large Mexican force in cooperation with his fifteen thousand foreign troops he certainly drove the forces of JUAREZ and other patriotic Mexican leaders from large portions of the country, and but for the internal causes and the influence from Washington which made the MAXIMILIAN empire impossible, BAZAINE might have succeeded in achieving all that he was expected to do. But when he saw the prospects of MAXIMILIAN growing ever more desperate, he seems to have shown in Mexico the same contempt for superior authority and the same indifference for all other interests than his own, which he is charged with having shown afterwards in France. Besides, if Mexican statements are credited, BAZAINE proved himself perfectly unscrupulous in violating those human rights, private and public, which honorable and civilized men respect even in war. In February, 1867, having withdrawn from the capital and concentrated his troops between it and Vera Cruz, he soon afterwards shipped them and himself for France; leaving the scene of his exploits without an appreciable particle of glory.

The world next heard of BAZAINE at the beginning of the Franco-German war as commander of one of the chief divisions of the French army. At the battle of Forbach in which the French General FROSSARD was completely defeated by General VON GOEBEN, a small portion of BAZAINE's force was engaged, and one of the charges against the Marshal relates to this fact, namely, that he failed to render FROSSARD the degree of assistance he might have rendered. This is, we believe, the first charge, and the others cover the entire series of military actions and events occurring in that part of France until the Germans became masters of Metz. The heaviest charges relate to the Marshal's conduct at that place, the purport of them being that he capitulated with the enemy and surrendered the city before having exhausted all the means of defense under his control. Probably in all history it would not be possible to find an investigation of the kind, either more complicated or connected with more tremendous national consequences. In both these respects it may be regarded as unique. No other war involving the collision of such mighty forces was ever practically decided in so short a space of time, or within so limited a range of space. The issue of the Franco-German war was virtually settled by the surrender at Sedan, as every intelligent person will now admit, and from the array of charges against Marshal BAZAINE it appears that he is held essentially responsible for the whole concatenation of calamities and catastrophes which beginning as one may say, at Forbach culminated at Sedan. At every step, however, questions may be, and of course will be, started regarding events, as to the source of orders, their communication, responsibility for failure, where it rests, etc. In few words, the BAZAINE trial would seem to necessitate such an inquiry as was never before engaged in for the purpose of condemning or acquitting an individual, one man. It involves nothing less than the entire history of the great conflict within the period specified, and not only its strictly military events but its so styled diplomacy as well. Matters of this kind which are to be investigated, and which, in France, are anticipated with as much curiosity as any other portion of the trial, are the mysterious mission of M. REGNIER to London, and the equally mysterious mission of General BOURBAKI to Versailles after a visit to Chiselhurst. The solution of these mysteries, of course, bears directly upon the question of BAZAINE's motives in acting as he did, whether or no he was trying to keep his army and himself safe and free to act upon his counterymen for the maintenance of the monarchical principle upon which his own fortunes appeared to depend.

With this view of the difficult and extensive character of the trial accord the facts known regarding the preparations made for the process. The depositions and other documents in the nature of evidence, provided by the accusation amount to more than a thousand, and the *pieces justificatives*, or documents in defense, are not fewer than three thousand. The first charge alone does not embrace less than thirty-eight distinct facts. Hence, it seems not impossible that the trial may last many weeks, or even months.

LEGITIMACY AND REPUBLICANISM.

Within the last few days the cause of Legitimacy has received what the Scotch call a "backset" both in France and Spain. In France, in the elections of the 12th instant the Republicans in four departments carried their candidates by sufficient majorities to indicate a decided preponderance of popular sentiment in the liberal direction, and as the time approaches for the final struggle of parties in the Assembly, it becomes ever clearer that the establishment of monarchy in the person of Count CHAMBORD would be an outrage upon the feelings of the nation. It is also gratifying to learn that the alliance, some days ago reported to have been formed between the Republicans and the Imperialists and sanctioned by M. THIERS, has no existence in fact. The statement on the subject made by the cable appears to have originated in a correspondence between prominent representatives of those parties with a view to alliance, but their attempt on becoming known was promptly repudiated by the parties. It is, however, quite certain that in the Assembly the Bonapartists will co-operate with the Republicans in opposition to a Legitimist restoration.

In Spain the crushing defeat of the insurgent fleet by the national squadron near Cartagena three days ago, viewed in connection with the successive defeats recently sustained by the Carlists, promises early peace under the rule of the Republic. There is no room for doubt that the insurrection of the Reds or ultra Democrats in Southern Spain was fomented by Carlist emissaries. Its purpose was to disgust Spaniards with Republicanism by illustrating its nature in an actual republic controlled by Communists and Socialists. But the authors of this fine scheme evidently labored under a misapprehension as to the prevalence of Communism in Southern Spain. In nearly all the important cities, wherever the Communists raised their banner, they were speedily put down and reduced to order by the government forces. In Cartagena alone have they been able to make an effective stand, and they have owed their success there wholly to the strong fortifications of the place, to the abundant stores of warlike munitions and supplies in its arsenal, and to the fact that the government had for a time only wooden vessels wherewith to go to the relief of the city. In view of the triumph of the national squadron on Saturday and of the well known fact that the provisions as well as the funds of the rebels are nearly exhausted, one may reasonably anticipate their speedy surrender. Their attempts to obtain supplies of food and money from other cities, ignominiously failed even when they had iron clad ships with which to make their appeal, and since the affair of Saturday, they must feel their position to be desperate.

Having subjugated Cartagena, it would appear easy for the government to make short work with the Carlists. All its troops will then be free to proceed against them, and, according to all accounts, they are neither in a condition nor a mood to offer any effectual resistance. The better DON CARLOS becomes known, the less are Spaniards inclined to accept him as their king. Defeated in many skirmishes or so styled battles, their leaders divided in opinion and disgusted with the service, the men left without pay because there are no funds wherewith to pay them, and compelled to plunder for a subsistence, the Carlists are not likely much longer to maintain the struggle. They have already waged their guerrilla warfare long enough to fix in the minds of two generations of Spaniards certain impressions which duly pondered may tend to consolidate the Republic.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Never does nature wear such grand and gorgeous robes as now. The bounteous rains of the Summer and early Fall have left the grass almost as green and luxuriant as in the Spring, and the brooks run babbling and singing in every direction. In striking contrast to the green sward, the foliage of the trees flames with the richest hues of red, yellow and scarlet. Autumn, golden-fruited and hung with particolored banners, is the season for open-air enjoyment.

Dr. Lyman Beecher's old church at Litchfield has been turned into a dancing hall.

The Supreme Court of Illinois has decided that a bet made upon the result of an election is not gambling under the statute, and that a judgment rendered on a note given in payment of such a bet is valid.

An unstamped letter was deposited in an Indiana postoffice last week, and underneath the address was the indorsement, "Let her alide, p. m., she's all hunk; inside air one of them post hole keerds."

With the coming of autumn comes also sad accounts of terrible prairie fires in the Northwest. Northern Iowa and Southern Minnesota have suffered immense losses.

Referring to the recent action of the Senate Committee on Elections, the Boston *Transcript* remarks that they have probably "hit upon a proposition for the choice of Presidents which will commend itself to thoughtful and non-partisans of all political persuasions. Certainly the present method is cumbersome and indirect beyond all comparison."

Of the 3,765 graduates of Bowdoin College, it is said that 1,097 became doctors.

Extensive iron deposits have been discovered near the source of the St. Louis river, Minn. Specimens of this iron have been tested and found to be very rich.

A specimen of the fabled "white black bird," is said to have been shot recently at Seneca Falls, New York.

The two brightest planets in the solar system are now very nearly in line with the earth. Their nearest approach occurred yesterday, when they were apparently separated by only twenty-one minutes of arc, or about two-thirds the apparent diameter of the full moon. They will be in line again this morning, rising more than two hours before the sun. Venus is the most northerly of the two.

Within the past ten years the American taste for ornamental metal-work has grown so rapidly that an extensive branch of industry has been developed to meet the constantly increasing demand. Before this period almost all goods of this character were imported from the great manufactories of Lenpsic, Berlin, and other cities of Germany; but the casting of metal statues, ornaments, etc., is now a successful department of many American factories.

Forenoon and afternoon and night—forenoon. And afternoon and night—forenoon, and—what? The empty song repeats itself. No more? Yes, that is life: Make the most of mid-time, This afternoon a psalm, this night a prayer, And Time is conquered, and thy crown is won.

Arrangements are being made for a panic in St. Louis to ship dressed beef to English and Scotch markets on an extensive scale, and for this purpose a number of ocean steamers are in progress of adaptation for this class of freight, which must be carried in refrigerator tanks, especially built for the purpose.

A petition is in circulation among ship-owners praying Congress to repeal the new shipping law of the United States, or else to modify it in many important particulars.

Chicago's great Inter-State Exposition will remain open until it will have to be closed on account of the cold weather. This, at least, is now the intention of the managers.

In Wisconsin, last week, a woman was bitten in the hand by a rabid cat, and signs of hydrophobia manifested themselves on the ninth day afterward. At last accounts she was raving mad.

The Boston street railroad companies have issued an order requiring conductors to collect all front platform fares outside, without opening the front door and chilling the inside passengers.

The address of the reunion of the Army of Northern Virginia, to be held at Richmond on the 30th of October, will be delivered by Colonel Venable, who served under General Lee's staff, and will, it is said, present new and highly interesting contributions to the history of the war.

A curious fact in natural history, important to tea planters, has been discovered, namely, that locusts will not eat tea leaves.

There are $126,000,000 of taxable property in Minnesota this year, against $120,000,000 last year—or $6,000,000 increase in the period of twelve months.

Halifax papers state that the American seiners will be on the fishing grounds next year, with about an large purse seines, divided as follows: 250 for mackerel, 125 for menhaden and oil fish. They would make, in a continuous line, nearly one hundred miles in length, and if spread out, would cover a farm containing seventeen hundred acres.

Complaints of the scarcity of good, steady agricultural laborers come from Northern Delaware. There is a call for Joseph Arch to go there and colonize the country with his men. Good laborers, to whom both soil and climate would be congenial.

A writer in the *American Artisan* suggests hollow iron walls filled with water as the most effectual fire proof shield. The water would turn to steam and carry off the heat, and thus the iron could not be heated beyond two hundred and twelve degrees.

To secure our banks from defalcation it is suggested every cashier should annually have an enforced vacation of three weeks, with the President or some other competent person not likely to be in collusion with him in charge of his books.

British Columbia is likely to be considerably benefited by the new fishing clause in the Treaty of Washington, which opens the fish and fish oils of that vast region to the United States markets. The sea off the coast is alive with herrings and sardines.

The seals at Alaska are become very domestic. One traveler says they followed him about like tame dogs, and there was a special citizen of the tribe who shed tears when the traveler bade him farewell.

The Minnesota wheat crop grown the present year is so large that from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 will come into the farmers' pockets, in clear money, before the snow flies. Commission men, merchants, railroads and ship-owners will get nearly as much more.

The fierce rivalry of Western cities has occasioned the most sarcastic and withering newspaper writing of the age. Thus a Chicago paper gravely informs its readers that the lamentable burning of a brewery has thrown three-fourths of the population of Milwaukee out of employment, and utterly paralyzed the industry and commerce of that young city.

PERSONAL.

In making some improvements to a house in Philadelphia, last week, a stone slab, which had been used for years in front of one of the doors, was taken up, and found to have been a tombstone. Upon the smoother side an inscription in memory of Mrs. Allison, wife of Robert Allison, who departed this life April 9th, 1809, aged one hundred and forty-five years. If it can be established that Mrs. Allison was one hundred and forty-five years old when she died, she certainly must be the oldest person that has lived in modern times, of whom there is any account, except "old Thomas Parr," who was born in 1483, and died in London, November 15, 1635, aged one hundred and fifty-two years.

Much surprise has been expressed in New York that Wilkie Collins should have begun his readings from his own books in the interior towns instead of the Metropolis. The reason is said to be his fear lest he might not make a favorable impression, and be pelted to fail—as he was before a provincial rather than before a cosmopolitan audience.

Those who ought to know say that Cornelius Vanderbilt lost $700,000 or $800,000 by the tumble in stocks; and that he was compelled to let them go, in spite of their higher value, on account of the general stringency and distrust in the money-market.

Of the thirty thousand Americans permanently residing in Paris nearly twenty thousand are from Louisiana, five thousand from Virginia, three thousand from other Southern States, and only two thousand from the North and West.

The death of Miss Clara Rice, of Lowell, on September 30, at Milan, where she was engaged in the study of music, was a great shock to her parents and friends. The announcement of her untimely death was the first information received of her illness. Miss Rice had a rich soprano voice and gave promise of becoming an exceptionally fine singer.

Eastern papers are talking about the "wonderful magnetic powers of a boy down in Bangor, Maine. It is said that by simply touching with the tips of his fingers the back of a chair on which a person seated, the latter will be thrown across the room. The strongest man will be thrown from his seat as suddenly as if he sat on a young earthquake.

One of the fateful changes that are ever befalling princes, is witnessed in the strange fact that the Duc d'Aumale, the son of Louis Philippe, is sitting in judgment on the first Marshal of Napoleon the Third.

Mrs. Jane P. Thurston, of Maine, whose eccentricities have made her widely known, has been arrested in Portland, and will probably be sent to the State Insane Asylum. For years she has entertained the idea that not only the State of Maine belonged to her, but that the she was also the proprietor of the United States and Great Britain.

Sensational reporting is carried to a fine point in England. A reporter who saw Gladstone at church says: "The Premier, who looked careworn and anxious, entered heartily into the service, and on the singing of the second hymn, 'Jerusalem, my happy home,' appeared to emphasize the words, 'When shall my labor have an end?' This last touch is inimitable.

BARBARITY AT SEA.

Two Men Commit Suicide to Escape Cruel Treatment—One Becomes Exhausted and Falls From the Yardarm—The Captain and Mate of the ship Sunrise in Danger of Being Lynched.

[San Francisco Alta California, September 28th.]

The ship Sunrise, from New York, arrived in port about one o'clock yesterday afternoon. We take the following from her memoranda:

On May 14th, latitude 37 59 north, longitude 65 56 west, Charles Brown, a seaman, was found missing; native of France, aged twenty years. On May 19th, latitude 35 32 north, longitude 54 05 west, John Cardiff was also found missing; native of England, aged thirty-five years. On July 4th, latitude 9 16 north, longitude 47 29 west, T. R. Carrigan (boy) fell from fore yard overboard, and was drowned. He was a native of Ireland, aged sixteen years.

She had scarcely cast anchor until she was boarded by sailor boarding house runners, who ascertained during a brief stay that three men had been forced to commit suicide by jumping overboard as the only means of escape from the cruel treatment to which, it is alleged, they were constantly subjected by the officers of the ship. This story was strengthened by the fact that the second officer, Dennis Maloney, had escaped from the ship at the eight mile buoy, took a Whitehall boat and landed at Meiggs's wharf. Mr. Franklin, known better as "Frenchy," because he is a Frenchman, keeps a sailor boarding house in Vallejo street, and he boarded the vessel. He met a countryman on board, Charles Belle, who asked Franklin to take him ashore. Belle wore a thoroughly demoralized appearance. His face was black and swollen, dark semi-circles were visible under his eyes, and these latter were red and sore-looking. His clothes were dirty, and his whole look told that he had been cruelly treated, and enlisted for him the sympathy of Franklin. This gentleman took him in his boat and rowed him ashore. The captain and first officer called on Franklin to return with the Frenchman, a request which was positively and emphatically declined. He brought the poor fellow to his house, changed his dress and attended to his many wants. He was the only seaman who left the ship yesterday. They were not able to come ashore, as the the Sunrise lies in the stream opposite North Point dock. After the seaman had reached shore, and the cruelty of the officers was bruited along the front, a general and very decided feeling of indignation was expressed, even among runners, and it would not have been safe for Maloney to put in an appearance about that time. He would have been forced to stand some severe retaliatory measures or go overboard.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE SAILOR.

A reporter of the *Alta* obtained an interview with Belle, the French seaman, late last evening, at Mr. Franklin's boarding house. He is a young man, probably not more than twenty-one years of age, and his face and body bear undoubted evidence of the brutal treatment to which he was subjected. His statement is substantially as follows: The Sunrise left New York on the 3d of May, Captain Clarke commanding. The first officer's name is Harris; the second officer, Dennis Maloney, and the boatswain's name is Kelly. The first day after leaving New York the first mate commenced to exercise a tyranny as cruel and unrelenting as it was barbarous and savage, and continued this conduct until San Francisco was reached. The second mate, Maloney, did not take part in any manner cruelty that he would, but often interfered to prevent the first mate from carrying his brutal punishment to extremes. The boatswain, Kelly, "used to lick" the sailors often; and the captain joined in this brutal conduct, which he tolerated, or appeared to tolerate, in the man Harris. The first officer made the men work until they dropped down through exhaustion. He would bring them out of bed at night and compel them to walk on deck, and if they did not keep moving, or perchance fell asleep as they stood or walked, he would tap them on the head with his clenched fist, a belaying pin, piece of rope or anything handy. When he wished to awake them on other occasions, he used his ponderous boots freely, and the poor sailor's sides are an evidence of the fact. This used to be a regular thing, and all were treated alike. The captain struck the men occasionally, and knew well of the first officer's conduct, who allowed it. Men in his presence, but not with his usual brutal severity.

THREE MEN WENT OVERBOARD.

Two preferred death to the treatment they received, and the third, weak and exhausted, after long and severe punishment, fell from the rigging and was seen no more. The first victim was John Brown, a Frenchman. His countryman says he knows not how he was lost. He was to have been on watch between 8 and 12 o'clock, but he had called every where, but he answered not. The first mate "licked" him every day two or three times; made him work twenty out of every twenty-four; would throw him violently on the deck and kick him. It was after this terrible punishment had been inflicted upon him, and that he was compelled to stand motionless on deck for twenty-four hours without food or drink, that he abandoned all hope of life, and his life, and sought relief in the unfathomable depths of the ocean.

FIFTEEN NIGHTS SLEEPING WITH HOGS.

John Cardiff is also reported missing. Cardiff was treated with the same cruelty as Brown, and even worse. He was not allowed to sleep in the forecastle, but was put under the topgallant forecastle, where he was compelled to sleep for fifteen nights previous to the night he is reported missing, with four of the companions. They had done no crime! How it cries to heaven for redress. The man was half demented from suffering—from cruel treatment—from whipping, kicking, hard work, eating little food and less sleep, when, to escape from life made intolerable beyond endurance, he employed the little strength he had left to end his existence.

DEATH FROM EXHAUSTION.

The third victim, W. F. K. Carrigan, was a young man, twenty years of age, or perhaps less. He was the especial object of the hate and brutality of the first mate, Harris. He was, after the usual daily kicking and beating with rope and club, forced to stand on deck twenty-four hours without eating or sleeping, after which he was sent on the topsail-yard, from which he fell, through weakness and exhaustion, and was lost. Belle did not see Carrigan fall, nor did he see any of the missing disappear. They disappeared, and nothing more was thought of them. He said repeated threats were made by the officers, enormous in themselves, but, beside the more despotic cruelty of forcing these men into the arms of death, small and insignificant, he often food that they would never reach San Francisco, and that he would compel them to jump overboard. When the men were weak and fatigued from the combined effects of punishment, want of rest and labor, he would order them aloft, and when exhausted and sleepy, he was not able to use the rope's end with equal force, the first officer, Harris, took it out of his hand and struck him with it on the head. The seamen were kept thirty-six hours without food, and never got more than four out of twenty-four hours sleep. They were, to use his own expression, "all licked fearfully." His body, arms and face, bear undoubted evidence of cruel punishment. The fact that Second Officer Maloney, abandoned the ship before coming to anchor, led to the strong suspicion that he was the party guilty of this terrible cruelty. But it appears from Belle's statement that he was kind, and by his interference saved them from the tyrannical, rascally cruelty of the mad, or monster, Harris. The captain and Harris "growled" at him because he was too kind to them, but did not make the men work more. He never injured any one during the voyage, and Belle is at a loss to know why he left the ship so suddenly, unless he wanted to escape from the others. The case calls for immediate and strict examination. Men forced overboard by cruelty! The very idea suggests the appropriateness of a particularly hot corner for the perpetrator of the crime. We do not accuse Harris of so serious an act; we give as a matter of news only a statement made in the presence of others. If Harris and Capt. Clarke are innocent, they owe it to themselves to prove it; and we hope for the sake of our American marine that they can do so.

What We Buy Abroad.

The United States, during 1872, imported foreign goods to a greater value than during any previous year. The imports for the year amounted to the large figures of $647,145,279 in gold—over $87,000,000 more than during 1871. Of this immense importation about one-fifth came in as free goods, being chiefly the raw materials of foreign production, entering into American manufactures. The other four-fifths paid duties, and threw a large revenue into the coffers of the Treasury during the year. Of the aggregate of imports, only a few millions were taken into the country overland from Canada and Mexico.

The greater portion of the import trade is usually made up of a few articles, and in 1872 more than one-half of the imported values of 1872—some $340,000,000—consisted of sugar and molasses, coffee, cotton, woolen and silk goods, and of iron and steel manufactures thereof.

The heaviest importations were of sugar and molasses and their manufactures. The value of these articles was over $100,000,000, the largest amount ever sending in nearly $62,000,000. The fourth article in value was coffee, to the amount of $51,000,000. The fifth, cotton goods, $36,000,000, and the sixth, silk goods, $35,000,000. These six classes of articles made up more than one-half of the imports trade of last year.

There are several other articles of which we also received large amounts from abroad. Thus of tea, during 1872, we imported over $24,500,000; of hides and leather, $28,000,000; of flax and linen goods, nearly $20,000,000. Nearly 11,000,000 of chemicals also came in, exclusive of a large amount of acids, salts and similar goods that are separately classified. Of foreign fruits we imported $13,000,000 worth; of tin, over $17,000,000, and of foreign woods and furniture, $11,000,000. Of earthenware, over $7,000,000 was imported, and a little more than that amount of Cuban tobacco and cigars. We got nearly ten millions' worth of foreign books, of fancy jewelry, nearly six millions came in and nearly seven millions of foreign glass. We also took over seven millions' worth of rubber, while the growth of our silk factories is attested by an importation of nearly seven million dollars worth of "raw silk."—*Philad. Ledger.*

Wasting Time.

One day a grand postoffice official happened to be passing through a government office with which he was not connected. There he saw a man standing before the fire reading a newspaper. Hours afterward, and nothing by the same way, he was shocked to find the same man, legs extended before the same fire, still buried in the columns of a newspaper. "Halloo, sir!" cried the indignant head of the department, "what are you doing?" "Can't you see what I'm doing?" was the answer. "I am, sir, simply one of the office four hours ago and found you reading the paper; I return, and you are still wasting your time in the same manner." "Very true; you have stated the case to a nicety." Hereupon head of Department naturally fires up. "What is your name, sir?" he demands. "Well, I don't know that my name is any affair of yours—what is your father's name? I should have you know that I am the So-and-so of the Postoffice!" "Indeed! Well, I am very glad to hear it, I am, sir, simply one of the public who have been kept waiting here for hours for an answer to a simple question, and I shall be much obliged if you will use your influence to get me attended to."—*South London Press.*

A convicted horse-thief at Mount Sterling, Kentucky, delivered a public lecture on his crimes, the other day, warning young men to beware of his example.

Troops of Ailments Vanquished.

On account of the promptness with which it checks the fevers generated by unhealthy exhalations, Hostetter's Bitters is considered an indispensable family medicine on the borders of our Southern and Western rivers, and in new settlements where the plough and the axe are for the first time disturbing the solitudes of nature. Its reputation, however, is not confined to such localities. Wherever the elements of disease are rife it is the surest safeguard of health; wherever sickness prevails, it is efficacious as a remedy. Among the serious diseases which it is guaranteed to control are indigestion, biliousness, and all the minor ailments connected with derangements of the stomach, the liver and the bowels—such as heartburn, headache, flatulence, costiveness, nausea, distaste for food, languor and debility, palpitation of the heart, trembling of the hands, noises in the ears, disordered vision, disturbed sleep, and mental inquietude. As these physical and mental disturbances tend to a general failure of all the powers of the system, they should be at once corrected—as they always may be by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873....$778,251 56.

Chartered in 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 8 o'clock. Interest allowed at the rate of Six Per Cent. computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:

GEO. A. BERRY, President.
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D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
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DRY GOODS.

AT

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NEW FALL STYLES

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Beautiful Shawls,
Choice New Dress Goods,
Elegant Black Silks,
Full Line Mourning Goods,
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New Styles in Cassimeres,
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All Wool Country Blankets.

Every Department contains Choice New Attractions.

A. D. McKEE,

No 59 Market Street.

Jas. Caldwell & Co.

Have just received and are now offering the most complete

Stock of Medium and Fine

Dress Goods

On Exhibition in this Market.

Bonnet, Ponson, Tapasier and Bellon's

BLACK SILK,

CHENEY BROTHERS' CELEBRATED

AMERICAN SILK,

In Black and Cloth Shades.

All the New Shades in PLAIN SILKS for Suits and Evening Wear.

Black Alpacas,
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Irish and French Poplins,
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Black Silk Warp Cashmeres,
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ALL THE DESIRABLE FABRICS IN

Black Material

FOR DEEP MOURNING.

PONSON'S BLACK SILK MANTILLA

Velvet, Velveteen and Plushes

FOR TRIMMINGS, &c.

Fine Laces, Gimps and Trimmings.

New Styles Sacques, Dolmas and Redingotes.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH

Chintzes, Blankets and Flannels

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, REPELLANTS, &C.

118 and 120

Federal Street Allegheny.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS.

Autumn, 1873.

McElroy & Dickson,

No. 54 WOOD STREET,

Offer to their Customers and the Trade generally, their

FALL STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS

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NOTIONS

Now in Store and to arrive.

Large Lines of Goods

Are offered at Prices

As Low as Before the War,

And Retailers can now supply themselves at Bottom Values.

SEPTEMBER 5th,

1873.

EDUCATIONAL.

NORTH SIDE INSTITUTE—This school, we are informed, is to be established in our sister city in that large and substantial building on the corner of Federal street and North avenue, overlooking the Park. Mr. WAKEHAM, late of Duff's College, will be widely known in the community as an Educator, will be assisted by an efficient corps of Teachers. Mr. W. may be seen at the rooms every morning after 8 o'clock. Circulars may be had at any of the Bookstores.

Trees! Bulbs! Flowers!

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Small Fruits,

HOLLAND BULBS, &C.,

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CUT FLOWERS in every design, by

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Catalogues free on application. ws

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CHARLES HEIDSIECK CHAMPAGNES.

For Sale by the LEADING WINE ERCHANTS and GROCERS. MWF

NOTICE—LETTERS TESTAMENTARY to the estate of CALEB RUSSELL late of the city of Pittsburgh, Pa.,

GEO. B. HILL.....G. HANSON LOVE. JAS. N. HILL

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers.

58 Fourth Avenue,

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FOR SALE

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SEVEN PER CENT.

BONDS,

At Par and Interest,

FREE FROM TAXATION

We Buy and Sell on Commission all kinds of

Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages,

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Collections made on all accessable points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the finest steamers afloat, from or to London Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

Drafts payable on demand in any part of England Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, October 14, 1873.

The chronic condition of the Pittsburgh money market may be characterized as extremely stringent for all outside borrowers, while the banks stick to the honored custom of discounting at their usual rate for old customers, not taking advantage of their necessities to wring from them an extra per cent.

The Lawrence Savings Bank has opened its doors and is conducting its business in the usual manner. The public may well feel sure from the character of its managers that the bank will not be in a state of half suspension —paying one day and not the next—but that, having opened up, they mean business, and will meet all demands promptly.

The banks, especially those in the country are showing a disposition to assure their creditors and the public of their safety and strength by offering the holders of large deposits, security, in addition to the usual certificates, and by the stockholders voluntarily pledging their own private property to the extent of their means to maintain the credit of their respective institutions. We hear of such a move in several of the eastern towns of this State, which has been followed by some banks in our immediate neighborhood, with good effect in strengthening the confidence of their depositors. This is a new feature in banking and we know of none more likely to prove effective in assuring the public and in commanding confidence. It has a double operation—first, in inducing care in administering the affairs of the bank; and, second, gives large additional security to creditors, in case trouble of any kind ever should come. Any action of the banks calculated to make mistrust in financial matters should be encouraged, for the surest and shortest way out of our present difficulties is a prompt return to old methods.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government and State bonds in New York to-day:

	Bonding.	Asking.
1881	106¼	106½
1868	106¼	106½
1868, new	106¼	106½
1867	106¼	106½
1865	106¼	106½
1865, new	106¼	106½
10-40s	103½	103¾
New 5s	105	105½
Gold	109½	109¾
Currency 6s	119	120
Tennessees, old	75	80
Tennessees, new	75	80
South Carolina, July	9	12
South Carolina, old		9
North Carolina, new		38
Missouris		90

—The current entries of foreign merchandise at New York amount for the past week to $7,764,447, as compared with $8,844,338 same week last year. The exports of domestic produce are $6,494,961, as against $6,794,402 same week last year. The customs in gold deposited during the week in the New York office of the Treasurer amounted to $3,106,366, compared with $2,365,300 same week last September.

—Arrangements, it is said, have been made at the United States Mint for the coinage of $10,000,000 in double eagles every month until further orders. The mints in this country will also congregate to the coinage, so that depositors of foreign gold in New York will receive prompt attention.

The following is the official statement of United States currency outstanding Oct. 1.

Old demand notes	$ 79,542
Legal tender notes, new issue	19,768,401
Legal tender notes, series of 1869	280,254,399
One year notes, of 1863	46,675
Two year notes, of 1863	25,000
Two year coupon notes of 1865	21,100
Three year coupon notes	675,200
Fractional currency, first issue	4,349,994
Fractional currency, second issue	3,161,302
Fractional currency, third issue, 1st set	2,166,000
Fractional currency, third issue, 2d set	20,775,647
Fractional currency, fourth issue, 1st set	20,000,000
Fractional currency, fourth issue, 2d set	8,700,100
Total	$382,325,368

This is the greenback or legal tender currency. In addition, there is the currency of the National banks, amounting to about $350,000,000 more.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George S. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street:

October 14, 1873	10 a.m.	11 a.m.	12 m.	1 p.m.	2 p.m.	3 p.m.
Gold	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
Western Union Tel.	78	78	78	78	78	78
Pacific Mail	39	39	39	39	39	39
New York Central	93	93	93	93	93	93
Erie	44	44	44	44	44	44
Michigan Southern	90	90	90	90	90	90
Illinois Central	119	119	119	119	119	119
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	97	97	97	97	97	97
Chicago & Rock Island	107	107	107	107	107	107
Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne	97	97	97	97	97	97
Chicago & Northwestern	79	79	79	79	79	79
Northwest, common	33	33	33	33	33	33
Northwest, preferred	59	59	59	59	59	59
Ohio & Mississippi	31	31	31	31	31	31
Wabash	41	41	41	41	41	41
Fort Wayne	97	97	97	97	97	97

—Robinson Bros., Bankers, Fourth avenue, furnish the following report of active Stocks on the Philadelphia Board:

Pennsylvania R. R.	47¾	Philadelphia & Erie	17¾
Reading	39¾	Northern Central	34
Reading Companies Issue	19¾	A. V. R. R. Trust	47
Oil Creek	12	Lehigh Valley	58¾
Lehigh Valley	58¾	Morris & Essex Trust	

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, October 14.—Cotton dull at 15½c. Flour unchanged. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats dull and unchanged. Bacon firm at 9c. Whisky firm at 90c.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, October 14.—Cotton quiet at 15½c. Flour quiet at $6 00@7 00. Corn quiet at 35½c. Oats quiet at 25½c. Rye quiet at 50c. Whisky at 90c. Pork quiet at $14 25. Lard quiet at 8½c. Bulk meats quiet at 6½@7c. Bacon firm at 9@9½c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, October 14.—Cotton dull at 15c. Flour quiet at $6 00@7 00. Wheat firm at $1 37@1 40. Corn quiet at 35c. Oats quiet at 30c. Rye quiet at 50c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Pork quiet at $14 25. Lard quiet at 8½c. Bulk meats quiet at 6½@7c. Bacon firm at 9@9½c. Whisky firm at 90c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, October 14.—Cotton quiet at 14½c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; No 2 red $1 31; seller November $1 34; seller December $1 40@1 41. Corn dull; high mixed, seller November 42c; seller October, 40c; seller November 42c. Oats dull; No 1, 38c; No 2, 36c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, October 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; No 1 Milwaukee spring $1 34; and has been for some time past upon deposit with the Treasurer. Considerable way and miscellaneous speculation was feverish and unsettled owing to reasons already given. There was a very heavy pressure to sell Western Union stock, resulting in a decline in prices of 1 to 9 per cent. At the close prices showed a slight recovery from the extreme depression. The greatest decline was in Western Union, which broke from 87¾ to 81¾, rallied to 84, dropped to 78, and closed at 78. Lake Shore rose from 64 to 66¾, receded to 62¾, recovered to 66, declined to 62¾, left off at 63¾. The New York Central fell off from 96¼ to 93¾, and rallied near the close to 95¾. These were the principle features, but a sharp decline took place in some of the other shares. The prices reached to-day were in many cases lower than those made at the time of the panic. Investment shares shared in the depression, and the greatest decline having been in Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne. There was much excitement in the street regarding Vanderbilt, stock and the sons of privilege are current in touching his movements and Mr. Drew's. The fight made on New York Central to-day was the representation of parties that the dividend due to-morrow would not be paid. At a late hour, however, it was stated that the dividend would be paid promptly. The stock market left off uneasy and feverish, with a tendency toward further depression.

Bankers' Gazette		St. Paul	94¾
Canton	95	Do pref	80
C. C. C. & I.	99	Wabash	41¾
Quicksilver	14	Do pref offered	70
Adams Ex	70	Wells, Fargo	95
W. F. & Co. Ex	83	Ferre Haute	5
American Ex	81	Do pref	20
U. S. Express	49	Pacific M. S. Co.	39
Pac. Mail	39	Burlington & Quincy	89
N. Y. Central	93¾	Chicago and Alton	90
Erie	44¾	Do pref	96
Do pref	65	Ohio & Mississippi	31
Harlem	130	Do pref	57
Do pref	119	Illinois Central	117
Michigan Central	90	Panama	97
L. S. & M. S.	78	Central Pacific	87
Northwest, common	33	Union	79
Do pref	58½	Cleveland & Erie	17¾
Rock Island	108	Delaware & Lacka'a	81
New Jersey Central	93¾		

Bankers and Brokers.

Allegheny Homestead Bank,

244 Beaver Avenue, Allegheny.

CAPITAL.....$200,000

Stockholders individually liable.

Discount days Monday and Thursday. Six per cent. interest paid on Time Deposits. Deposits received from one dollar and upwards.

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No. 52 South Third St., Philadelphia.

Commercial Paper Negotiated. Gold and Government Securities Bought and Sold at Market Rates.

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We are prepared to execute orders for GOLD and all Securities in the Stock Exchange. The present remarkably low prices of our Railway Stocks commend them to the purchasers, either for temporary or permanent investment.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, ILL., October 14, 1873.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; No 1, $1 06@1 09; No 2, $1 02¾. Corn steady at 36½c. Oats dull and lower at 25½c. Rye dull; No 1, 49c. Barley quiet; No. 1, 71c.

PROVISIONS—Pork $14 00@14 25. Lard dull at 8c. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged at 7@7¼@7½. Bacon quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at 91c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, October 14.—Cotton—Market active at 15¾c. Flour—Receipts, 9,000 bbls; sales, 10,000 bbls; $5 65@6 90; common to good $5 65@6 30; good to choice $6 35@6 90; fancy $6 95@7 25; extra State $5 65@6 30; round hoop Ohio $6 35@6 90; superfine Western $5 65@6 30; common to good Western $6 35@6 90; fancy do $6 95@7 25; extra Ohio $6 35@6 90; superfine St. Louis $6 35@6 90; fancy do $6 95@7 25; extra St. Louis $6 35@6 90; Minnesota superfine $5 65@6 30; extra $6 35@6 90; fancy $6 95@7 25; Genesee extra $6 35@6 90; fancy $6 95@7 25; Southern dull and unchanged; common to fair extra $6 35@6 90; good to choice $6 95@7 25. Rye flour dull at $5 25@5 50. Corn meal dull and unchanged; Western $3 25@3 30; Brandywine $3 50@3 60. Wheat—Receipts, 19,000 bush; sales, 40,000 bush; dull and heavy; No 2 Chicago $1 07; No 2 Milwaukee $1 08; No 1 Milwaukee $1 10; No 1 spring $1 12; No 2 red winter $1 15; No 2 amber winter $1 16; No 1 white $1 20; No 2 white $1 18; No 1 white winter $1 20; No 2 white winter $1 18; No 1 white Michigan $1 20; No 2 white Michigan $1 18; No 1 white Canada $1 20; No 2 white Canada $1 18; No 1 red winter $1 20; No 2 red winter $1 18; No 1 amber winter $1 20; No 2 amber winter

Allegheny County

Returns of the Election.

ANOTHER CLEAN SWEEP

Democracy Dreadfully Demoralized.

Poor Showing of the Prohibition and Labor Parties.

Reception of the Returns at City Hall—Speeches of Hon. B. H. Mc ormick and Hon. Thomas J. Bigham.

The election which took place in Allegheny county yesterday, was peculiar in some respects. We have not had so quiet and inactive a canvass for many years, if ever before; and it has rarely happened that the voters of the county have had four separate sets of candidates from which to choose. Every conceivable combination was made to break in upon the Republican organization; but, as has been predicted, these schemes have proven comparatively harmless. The independent Labor movement has fallen stillborn, while the Prohibition party will hardly survive its first effort. The Democracy of the county are still suffering from the greasy demoralization of last year, and seem to have lost their old pluck and spirit altogether.

The weather yesterday was delightful, and no one at all distance to vote could excuse himself on the ground that it was either too cold or too hot, too wet or too dry. It was a "pet" day, but nevertheless thousands of Republicans failed to put in an appearance at the polls. In every district, men could be counted by the score who permitted the election to go by default. The defaulting Democrats, however, were almost as numerous as the absentees of our own party, and the dreadful apathy worked us no harm. The hourly canvassers told how the vote was running, and from an early part of the day it was plain to be seen that the Democracy were not confident as to the result.

AT CITY HALL.

The County Executive Committee had secured City Hall as headquarters, and it had been publicly announced that the returns would be received there. The doors were thrown open at seven o'clock, and the hall was soon filled.

Jacob Reese, Esq., Chairman of the Executive Committee, presided, and at his request the Hon. Thomas J. Bigham, who had intended to leave for Harrisburg early in the evening, remained and acted as Master of Ceremonies, a duty he has performed so acceptably for several years past, that his services can hardly be dispensed with. The want of interest which manifested itself in the early part of the polls, was also apparent here. The audience, although large and spirited, was not equal, either in numbers or enthusiasm, to those which usually assemble on such occasions. The meeting, nevertheless, was a good one; the returns were listened to with interest, and the hearty cheers with which the latest news from the State and county was received, served to stir up the old feeling in a good degree.

SPEECH OF MR. MCCORMICK.

After a number of reports had been read, Mr. Bigham observed Mr. McCormick on the stand, and suggested that he show himself and make his acknowledgements for his re-election to the Legislature. This was followed by loud calls from the audience, in response to which Mr. McCormick said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: I do not know that my re-election is a matter for congratulation; but I wish to congratulate you upon the election of Mr. Mackey as State Treasurer, and Mr. Gordon as Judge of the Supreme Court. Last year all sorts of false charges were made against Mr. Mackey and Gen. Hartranft, and no doubt many citizens were misled by these calumnies. Gen. Hartranft was nobly vindicated last fall, and now the people have vindicated Mr. Mackey, and informed his management of the State finances by decreeing that he shall continue as the custodian of the public funds for another term. (Applause.) As I have said, many persons have been prone to look upon Mr. Mackey with suspicion, owing to the infamous slanders so persistently uttered against him, but I can say that during my entire term in the Legislature I have watched his course carefully, and examined into his administration of the affairs of his office, and am satisfied that he has discharged his duties faithfully and honestly. His administration has been more frugal and economical than that of any of his predecessors. The debt of the Commonwealth has been reduced $1,000,000 during his term of office, and as this is mainly due to his faithful and able management, it is a matter of congratulation that he has been continued in office for nearly two years more, because, if he continues on in the same way, it will reduce the debt $1,000,000 more before he retires. (Applause.)

As to the other candidates their election is nothing more than was anticipated, and I have only to say that the county ticket is a good one.

I thank you, gentlemen, for your support, and will endeavor to merit your continued confidence. [Applause.]

SPEECH OF MR. BIGHAM.

Mr. Bigham observed "Doc." Kennedy, the Prothonotary elect, in the audience, and called upon him for a speech. The "Doc," advanced to the platform, and was hailed with applause. He said:

My fellow citizens: I do not intend to inflict upon you a speech, or to "bore" you with any remarks. I simply wish to express to you my cordial thanks for the support you have given me. (Applause.)

SPEECH OF MR. BIGHAM.

There were calls made for Bigham, "Big Tom," and that gentleman responded by saying: I have not made a political speech since last fall, and I can hardly say that I have the "run of the school." One thing I may say, however—among the "great Democratic victories" of last year, you know, that party lost its backbone; but still it had some brains left. Now I think it has lost even backbone and brains. [Laughter.] Instead of making a platform of their own, and conducting the campaign on living issues, they adopted the Ohio platform, which was made to suit old fogy Allen, who has been lost sight of for thirty years. This showed a plentiful lack of brains. They might have called on some of us for brains to make a platform for them, if they had not brains enough left to do it themselves. I am heartily ashamed of this once powerful party, which seems to have gone into senility and decrepitude. I think it will not do to let the Democratic party die out entirely. It will pay to keep it living a little longer; because while it has breath in its body it will cling to its old evil ways, and will need watching. It has been whipped so often, and is so used and disheartened that it is no longer much credit to vanquish it. [Laughter and applause.]

Hon. John C. Newmyer was next called upon, but declined to speak, owing to the lateness of the hour.

THE MUSIC.

The Great Western band was present and discoursed some excellent music.

At ten o'clock the meeting adjourned, and the band proceeded to the Lincoln Club rooms, where it played a number of airs.

The Results.

Up to the hour of going to press, we had received returns from fifty-eight districts in the county, the whole number being one hundred and twenty-eight. It will be seen, from the tables below, that but few returns have been received from the country, which all city districts have been heard from excepting the Twenty-second ward, Pittsburgh, and the Nineth and Eleventh wards, Allegheny. The fifty-eight districts foot up as follows on the vote for Supreme Judge, State Treasurer, and State Senator:

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.

Gordon	5,390
Ludlow	6,626
Majority	1,236

STATE TREASURER.

Mackey	5,414
Hutchinson	6,129
Majority	715

STATE SENATOR.

Anderson	5,404
Salisbury	5,527
McCandless	622
Davis	207

Anderson over Salisbury.....3,877

The following table will show the loss in Pittsburgh and Allegheny, on State Treasurer, exclusive of the three wards above named, compared with the vote for Governor in 1872:

	Hartranft.	Mackey.	Loss.
Pittsburgh	8,388	6,739	1,649
Allegheny	5,402	3,805	1,597
Total	13,807	9,564	3,246
	Buckalew.	Hutchinson.	Loss.
Pittsburgh	8,251	6,809	1,442
Allegheny	3,420	1,826	1,594
Total	9,661	8,634	4,017

First and Second Assembly Districts.

ASSEMBLY—CITY DISTRICTS.

WARDS.	FIRST DISTRICT.			SECOND DISTRICT.		
	R. S. Young, R.	A. C. Hays, R.	Henry Lorentz, R.	J. S. Wainwright, R.	Geo. Cox, D.	Thos. Cox, D.
First	246	105	3	23		
Third	256	97	17	11		
Fourth	178	92	7	10		
Fifth	135	79	11	14		
Sixth	225	91	10	8		
Seventh	198	71	14	24		
Eighth	51	10	5	1		
Ninth	87					
Tenth	1					
Eleventh						
Twelfth, 1st p				191	56	16
Twelfth, 2d p				2		
Thirteenth, 1st p				151	4	11
Thirteenth, 2d p						
Fourteenth	422	137	14			
Fifteenth				105	61	3
Sixteenth, 1st p				95	65	3
Sixteenth, 2d p				3		
Seventeenth, 1st p				64	101	1
Seventeenth, 2d p				1		
Eighteenth				40	96	1
Nineteenth				91	21	1
Twenty-first				97	46	2
Twenty-first, 1st p				1	1	
Twenty-first, 2d p				1		
Twenty-second, 1st p						
Twenty-second, 2d p						
Twenty-third						

Temporary Suspension of Cotton Mills.

The cotton mills in Allegheny have temporarily suspended operations in the sheeting department. The Anchor mill has been shutting, for the purpose of putting in new machinery. The sheeting mill of the Penn mills has been stopped, but the department engaged in the manufacture of tagging and carpet chain are still in operation. The Eagle mills company have suspended operations as well. The mill on the Manor mill, owned by the same company is still running on tagging and carpet chain. The proprietors of the mills state that the suspension is merely temporary, and that they will resume some within two weeks. Nearly all of the mills have been running full time throughout the summer, and during the present suspension the repairs which are usually made during the summer vacation, and which are now necessary, will be made. The numbered hands have been thrown out of employment by the suspension.

Sudden Death.

William Saville, formerly foreman in the Hay-on Machine Works, in this city, was found dead in a cabinet in St. Louis, in which it is supposed he had accidentally fallen, Monday night.

Supreme Judge, State Treasurer, President Judge District Court, Associate Judge District Court, State Senate.

Third Assembly District.
ASSEMBLY—7 WARDS.

DISTRICTS.	R. S. Young, R.	A. C. Hays, R.	Henry Lorentz, R.	J. S. Wainwright, R.	Geo. Cox, D.	Thos. Cox, D.
PITTSBURGH.						
16th ward (Birmingham)	146	146	146	146	145	
19th ward (E. Pittsburgh, 1st p'ct)	174	192	177	170	45	16
19th ward (E. Pittsburgh, 2d p'ct)						
20th ward (St. Clair)	42	66	62	64	65	
24th ward (Pittsburgh)	249	249	250	250	242	
25th ward (Pittsburgh, 1st p'ct)	194	196	196	196	112	1
25th ward (Pittsburgh, 2d p'ct)	156	162	160	161	77	2
26th ward (Nineth, Pittsburgh)	144	145	136	144	144	
31st ward (Allentown)						
32d ward (Mt. Washington)	92	95	90	90	95	
33d Ward (Monongahela)	91	91	91	91	3	6
34th ward (West Pittsburgh)	39	39	39	39	6	1
35th ward (Union)	54	54	54	54	40	
36th ward (Temperanceville)	59	59	54	54	57	
ALLEGHENY.						
1st ward	265	265	265	264	267	
2d ward	177	167	165	165	165	
3d ward, 1st precinct	245	245	245	245	245	
3d ward, 2d precinct	144	144	144	144	144	
4th ward, 1st precinct	129	127	127	127	77	11
4th ward, 2d precinct	99	98	98	98	98	29
5th ward	98	98	87	86	4	3
6th ward	249	249	249	249	249	
7th ward	134	134	131	132	142	8
8th ward	76	76	76	76	76	1
9th ward	51	50	50	50	50	
10th ward						
11th ward	29	30	30	30	9	6
BOROUGHS.						
McKeesport, 1st ward						
McKeesport, 2d ward						
McKeesport, 3d ward						
Braddock's						
Birmingham						
Sewickley						
Sharpsburg	108	103	104	104	103	
West Elizabeth						
Turtle Creek						
Carnegie						
Millvale						
Manchester						
Chartiers						
Mansfield						
Verona						
Etna						
TOWNSHIPS.						
Kilbuck, 1st precinct						
Kilbuck, 2d precinct						
Leet						
Pine						
Ross						
Elizabeth, 1st precinct						
Elizabeth, 2d precinct						
Elizabeth, 3d precinct						
Elizabeth, 4th precinct						
Snaltig						
Robinson, 1st precinct						
Robinson, 2d precinct						
Moon						
Franklin						
Hanover, 1st precinct						
Baldwin, 1st precinct						
Baldwin, 2d precinct						
Ross, 1st precinct						
Ross, 2d precinct						
McCandless						
East Deer						
Upper St. Clair						
North Fayette						
Neville						
Collier, 1st precinct						
Collier, 2d precinct						
Stowe						
Wilkins, 1st precinct	150	146	146	146	142	25
Wilkins, 2d precinct						
Penn, 1st precinct						
Penn, 2d precinct						
Patton, 1st precinct						
Patton, 2d precinct						
North Versailles						
North Versailles, 1st precinct						
North Versailles, 2d precinct						
Versailles, 1st precinct						
Versailles, 2d precinct						
Jefferson						
Upper St. Clair	19	18	18	18	18	
Scott						
Ohio						
Reserve						
Aleppo						
Sewickley						
Fine						
South Deer						
Indiana, 1st precinct						
Indiana, 2d precinct						
Shaler	46	45	45	45	44	
South Fayette						
Sewickley						
Richland						
Hampton						
Hampton						
Scott, 1st precinct						
Scott, 2d precinct						
Warrick						
Hartwood						
Harrison						
Forward						
Frazer						

Prothonotary, Jury Commissioner and Director of the Poor.

DISTRICTS.	William H. Wickersham, D. & L.	George H. Hoskins, D. & L.	A. L. Thomson, D. & L.	Daniel Agnew Rogers, L.	D. S. Rogers, P.	Jonathan Gallagher, P.	Thomas H. Baker, P.	Frank Patterson, P.
PITTSBURGH.								
1st ward	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148
2d ward	174	192	177	170	45	16	15	15
3d ward								
4th ward	114	114	111	110	111	44	41	6
5th ward	194	194	196	196	196	112	1	2
6th ward	156	156	162	160	161	77	2	3
7th ward	90	90	91	91	91	3	6	2
8th ward								
9th ward	77	77	77	91	91	3	6	2
10th ward	39	39	39	39	39	6	1	1
11th ward	54	54	54	54	54	40		
12th ward	59	59	54	54	57			
13th ward								
ALLEGHENY.								
1st ward	106	99	99	99	99	2	2	2
2d ward	177	167	165	165	165	6	114	155
3d ward, 1st precinct	245	245	245	245	245	1	78	96
3d ward, 2d precinct	144	144	144	144	144			
4th ward, 1st precinct	129	127	127	127	77	11	77	79
4th ward, 2d precinct	99	98	98	98	98	29	1	1
5th ward	98	98	87	86	4	3	53	59
6th ward	249	249	249	249	249			
7th ward	134	134	131	132	142	8	85	93
8th ward	76	76	76	76	76	1	1	1
9th ward	51	50	50	50	50			
10th ward								
11th ward	29	30	30	30	9	6	7	7
12th ward								
13th ward								
1st ward	104	104	104	104	104	1	104	104
2d ward	71	71	71	71	71		71	71
3d ward	114	114	114	114	114		114	114
4th ward	76	76	76	76	76		76	76
5th ward	87	87	87	87	87		87	87
6th ward	104	104	104	104	104		104	104
7th ward	71	71	71	71	71		71	71
8th ward	114	114	114	114	114		114	114
9th ward	76	76	76	76	76		76	76
10th ward	87	87	87	87	87		87	87
11th ward	104	104	104	104	104		104	104
12th ward	71	71	71	71	71		71	71
13th ward	114	114	114	114	114		114	114
14th ward	76	76	76	76	76		76	76
15th ward	87	87	87	87	87		87	87
16th ward	104	104	104	104	104		104	104
17th ward	71	71	71	71	71		71	71
18th ward	114	114	114	114	114		114	114
19th ward	76	76	76	76	76		76	76
20th ward	87	87	87	87	87		87	87
21st ward	104	104	104	104	104		104	104
22d ward	71	71	71	71	71		71	71
23d ward	114	114	114	114	114		114	114
24th ward	76	76	76	76	76		76	76
25th ward	87	87	87	87	87		87	87
26th ward	104	104	104	104	104		104	104
27th ward	71	71	71	71	71		71	71
28th ward	114	114	114	114	114		114	114
29th ward	76	76	76	76	76		76	76
30th ward	87	87	87	87	87		87	87
31st ward	104	104	104	104	104		104	104
32d ward	71	71	71	71	71		71	71
33d ward	114	114	114	114	114		114	114
34th ward	76	76	76	76	76		76	76
35th ward	87	87	87	87	87		87	87
36th ward	104	104	104	104	104		104	104
37th ward	71	71	71	71	71		71	71
38th ward	114	114	114	114	114		114	114
39th ward	76	76	76	76	76		76	76
40th ward	87	87	87	87	87		87	87
41st ward	104	104	104	104	104		104	104
42d ward	71	71	71	71	71		71	71
43d ward	114	114	114	114	114		114	114
44th ward	76	76	76	76	76		76	76
45th ward	87	87	87	87	87		87	87
46th ward	104	104	104	104	104		104	104
47th ward	71	71	71	71	71		71	71
48th ward	114	114	114	114	114		114	114
49th ward	76	76	76	76	76		76	76
50th ward	87	87	87	87	87		87	87
51st ward	104	104	104	104	104		104	104
52d ward	71	71	71	71	71		71	71
53d ward	114	114	114	114	114		114	114
54th ward	76	76	76	76	76		76	76
55th ward	87	87	87	87	87		87	87
56th ward	104	104	104	104	104		104	104
57th ward	71	71	71	71	71		71	71
58th ward	114	114	114	114	114		114	114
59th ward	76	76	76	76	76		76	76
60th ward	87	87	87	87	87		87	87
61st ward	104	104	104	104	104		104	104
62d ward	71	71	71	71	71		71	71
63d ward	114	114	114	114	114		114	114
64th ward	76	76	76	76	76		76	76
65th ward	87	87	87	87	87		87	87
66th ward	104	104	104	104	104		104	104
67th ward	71	71	71	71	71		71	71
68th ward	114	114	114	114	114		114	114
69th ward	76	76	76	76	76		76	76
70th ward	87	87	87	87	87		87	87
71st ward	104	104	104	104	104		104	104
72d ward	71	71	71	71	71		71	71
73d ward	114	114	114	114	114		114	114
74th ward	76	76	76	76	76		76	76
75th ward	87	87	87	87	87		87	87
76th ward	104	104	104	104	104		104	104
77th ward	71	71	71	71	71		71	71
78th ward	114	114	114	114	114		114	114
79th ward	76	76	76	76	76		76	76
80th ward	87	87	87	87	87		87	87
81st ward	104	104	104	104	104		104	104
82d ward	71	71	71	71	71		71	71
83d ward	114	114	114	114	114		114	114
84th ward	76	76	76	76	76		76	76
85th ward	87	87	87	87	87		87	87
86th ward	104	104	104	104	104		104	104
87th ward	71	71	71	71	71		71	71
88th ward	114	114	114	114	114		114	114
89th ward	76	76	76	76	76		76	76
90th ward	87	87	87	87	87		87	87
91st ward	104	104	104	104	104		104	104
92d ward	71	71	71	71	71		71	71
93d ward	114	114	114	114	114		114	114
94th ward	76	76	76	76	76		76	76
95th ward	87	87	87	87	87		87	87
96th ward	104	104	104	104	104		104	104
97th ward	71	71	71	71	71		71	71
98th ward	114	114	114	114	114		114	114
99th ward	76	76	76	76	76		76	76
100th ward	87	87	87	87	87		87	87
101st ward	104	104	104	104	104		104	104
102d ward	71	71	71	71	71		71	71
103d ward	114	114	114	114	114		114	114
104th ward	76	76	76	76	76		76	76
105th ward	87	87	87	87	87		87	87
106th ward	104	104	104	104	104		104	104
107th ward	71	71	71	71	71		71	71
108th ward	114	114	114	114	114		114	114
109th ward	76	76	76	76	76		76	76
110th ward	87	87	87	87	87		87	87
111th ward	104	104	104	104	104		104	104
112th ward	71	71	71	71	71		71	71
113th ward	114	114	114	114	114		114	114
114th ward	76	76	76	76	76		76	76
115th ward	87	87	87	87	87		87	87
116th ward	104	104	104	104	104		104	104
117th ward	71	71	71	71	71		71	71
118th ward	114	114	114	114	114		114	114
119th ward	76	76	76	76	76		76	76
120th ward	87	87	87	87	87		87	87
121st ward	104	104	104	104	104		104	104
122d ward	71	71	71	71	71		71	71
123d ward	114	114	114	114	114		114	114
124th ward	76	76	76	76	76		76	76
125th ward	87	87	87	87	87		87	87
126th ward	104	104	104	104	104		104	104
127th ward	71	71	71	71	71		71	71
128th ward	114	114	114	114	114		114	114

County Treasurer, County Commissioners and Coroner.

DISTRICTS.	William H. Wickersham, D. & L.	George H. Hoskins, D. & L.	A. L. Thomson, D. & L.	Daniel Agnew Rogers, L.	D. S. Rogers, P.	Jonathan Gallagher, P.	Thomas H. Baker, P.	Frank Patterson, P.
PITTSBURGH.								
1st ward	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148
2d ward	174	192	177	170	45	16	15	15
3d ward								
4th ward	114	114	111	110	111	44	41	6
5th ward	194	194	196	196	196	112	1	2
6th ward	156	156	162	160	161	77	2	3
7th ward	90	90	91	91	91	3	6	2
8th ward								
9th ward	77	77	77	91	91	3	6	2
10th ward	39	39	39	39	39	6	1	1
11th ward	54	54	54	54	54	40		
12th ward	59	59	54	54	57			
13th ward								
ALLEGHENY.								
1st ward	106	99	99	99	99	2	2	2
2d ward	177	167	165	165	165	6	114	155
3d ward, 1st precinct	245	245	245	245	245	1	78	96
3d ward, 2d precinct	144	144	144	144	144			
4th ward, 1st precinct	129	127	127	127	77	11	77	79
4th ward, 2d precinct	99	98	98	98	98	29	1	1
5th ward	98	98	87	86	4	3	53	59
6th ward	249	249	249	249	249			
7th ward	134	134	131	132	142	8	85	93
8th ward	76	76	76	76	76	1	1	1
9th ward	51	50	50	50	50			
10th ward								
11th ward	29	30	30	30	9	6	7	7
12th ward								
13th ward								
1st ward	104	104	104	104	104	1	104	104
2d ward	71	71	71	71	71		71	71
3d ward	114	114	114	114	114		114	114
4th ward	76	76	76	76	76		76	76
5th ward	87	87	87	87	87		87	87
6th ward	104	104	104	104	104		104	104
7th ward	71	71	71	71	71		71	71
8th ward	114	114	114	114	114		114	114
9th ward	76	76	76	76	76		76	76
10th ward	87	87	87	87	87		87	87
11th ward	104	104	104	104	104		104	104
12th ward	71	71	71	71	71		71	71
13th ward	114	114	114	114	114		114	114
14th ward	76	76	76	76	76		76	76
15th ward	87	87	87	87	87		87	87
16th ward	104	104	104	104	104		104	104
17th ward	71	71	71	71	71		71	71
18th ward	114	114	114	114	114		114	114
19th ward	76	76	76	76	76		76	76
20th ward	87	87	87	87	87		87	87
21st ward	104	104	104	104	104		104	104
22d ward	71	71	71	71	71		71	71
23d ward	114	114	114	114	114		114	114
24th ward	76	76	76	76	76		76	76
25th ward	87	87	87	87	87		87	87
26th ward	104	104	104	104	104		104	104
27th ward	71	71	71	71	71		71	71
28th ward	114	114	114	114	114		114	114
29th ward	76	76	76	76	76		76	76
30th ward	87	87	87	87	87		87	87
31st ward	104	104	104	104	104		104	104
32d ward	71	71	71	71	71		71	71
33d ward	114	114	114	114	114		114	114
34th ward	76	76	76	76	76		76	76
35th ward	87	87	87	87	87		87	87
36th ward	104	104	104	104	104		104	104
37th ward	71	71	71	71	71		71	71
38th ward	114	114	114	114	114		114	114
39th ward	76	76	76	76	76		76	76
40th ward	87	87	87	87	87		87	87
41st ward	104	104	104	104	104		104	104
42d ward	71	71	71	71	71		71	71
43d ward	114	114	114	114	114		114	114
44th ward	76	76	76	76	76		76	76
45th ward	87	87	87	87	87		87	87
46th ward	104	104	104	104	104		104	104
47th ward	71	71	71	71	71		71	71
48th ward	114	114	114	114	114		114	114
49th ward	76	76	76	76	76		76	76
50th ward	87	87	87	87	87		87	87
51st ward	104	104	104	104	104		104	104
52d ward	71	71	71	71	71		71	71
53d ward	114	114	114	114	114		114	114
54th ward	76	76	76	76	76		76	76
55th ward	87	87	87	87	87		87	87
56th ward	104	104	104	104	104		104	104
57th ward	71	71	71	71	71		71	71
58th ward	114	114	114	114	114		114	114
59th ward	76	76	76	76	76		76	76
60th ward	87	87	87	87	87		87	87
61st ward	104	104	104	104	104		104	104
62d ward	71	71	71	71	71		71	71
63d ward	114	114	114	114	114		114	114
64th ward	76